

BRYAN'S STRONG IN HIS SUPPORT OF CURRENCY BILL

Secretary Gives His Approval of Administration Measure.

INDORSEMENT IS VERY EFFECTIVE

Important Victory Immediately Scored in Democratic Caucus, Which Votes Overwhelmingly to Postpone Legislation Against Interlocking Directorates.

Washington, August 22.—Supporters of the administration currency bill scored an important victory in the House Democratic caucus to-day, when they brought to their aid an unqualified endorsement of the measure from Secretary Bryan, and defeated the proposed "insurgent" amendments that would have prohibited interlocking directorates in national or State banks incorporated under the proposed new law.

Secretary Bryan in a letter addressed to Chairman Glass, of the Currency Committee, approved the bill as it stands, declaring President Wilson had recognized fundamental rights of popular control in its provisions. He asserted that the plank of the Democratic platform against interlocking directorates was aimed chiefly at trusts, and he urged Democrats to "stand by the President" and not to load down the currency bill with any amendments which might endanger its early passage.

Counter Proposal Made

Fortified with the backing of one of the makers of the Baltimore platform, Representative Glass and Underwood met the demand for an amendment to prohibit interlocking directorates with a counter proposal that the Democrats of the House take up general legislation against interlocking directorates at the next session.

A resolution by Representative Underwood, adopted by a vote of 130 to 66, referred the entire subject to the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee of the House and directed them to bring in a bill at the next session of Congress that would prevent interlocking directorates of all kinds.

Administration leaders to-night said the large vote that supported the Underwood motion and the hearty approval that greeted Secretary Bryan's endorsement of the currency bill with but little change. There remain several important amendments to be considered, but it was declared that the currency bill would be passed.

Amendment Over which the Fight

waged throughout the day had been offered by Representative Neely, of Kansas, one of the so-called "insurgent" members of the Banking and Currency Committee. It was not until near the close of the session that Chairman Glass, after declaring that President Wilson did not want such an amendment, brought forth the Bryan letter, and also produced a letter addressed to him by Samuel Untermyer, who was counsel for the Puyo money trust committee, saying "I do not believe the interlocking directorates provision should be in the currency bill."

Objecting members who had questioned Glass' interpretation of the President's attitude, and the vigorous assertions of Secretary Bryan, and a vote quickly settled the question.

In a letter, Mr. Bryan declared that for many years he had advocated a law preventing a duplicating of directorates.

"While the principle applies to banks as well as to trusts, although I think, in a less degree," the secretary wrote, "the plan has been considered mainly as a means of dealing with the trust evil. Competition cannot be effectively prevented where the same men act as directors of directors of directors."

"I am as much in favor of the remedy now as I was when I began to advocate it; in fact, more so, because candid disclosures have given further proof of the employment of this means of eliminating competition; but I don't think it wise to make it a part of the pending currency bill."

In attempting to secure remedial legislation, the bill was taken not to overload a measure with amendments, however good those amendments may be in themselves. A boat may be sunk if you attempt to make it carry too much, however valuable the merchandise.

"A bill is usually the result of a compromise. The President and Secretary McAdoo, in conjunction with the chairmen of the Currency Committees of the House and Senate, have formulated a tentative measure. It was prepared after extended investigation and the comparison of views. It embodies certain principles of great importance, and is, I believe, fundamentally sound. The provision in regard to the government issue of the notes to be loaned to the banks is the first triumph of the people in connection with currency legislation in a generation. It is hard to overestimate the value of this feature of the bill."

"In the second place, the bill provides for government control of the issue of this money—that is, control through a board composed of government officials, appointed by the President. This is another distinctive triumph for the people, one without which the government issue of the money would be largely a barren victory. A third provision in this bill which I regard as of first importance is the one permitting State banks to share with national banks the advantages of the currency system proposed."

"These three provisions are, to my mind, of such transcendent importance (Continued on Second Page.)"

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BANKERS BELIEVE THEY WILL SECURE DESIRE CHANGES

Spirit of Conciliation and Compromise Shown at Conference.

THEIR ATTITUDE NOT HOSTILE NOW

Change Comes After Reynolds Tells Them of His Conference With Secretary McAdoo, and Probability That All Reasonable Objection to Measure Will Be Removed.

Chicago, Ill., August 22.—A spirit of conciliation and compromise toward the Owen-Glass currency bill, as it is believed it will be amended, was manifested at a conference of leading bankers from all parts of the country held here to-day. Before the conference adjourns to-morrow, it is expected that resolutions recommending several important changes in the currency bill now pending in Congress will be adopted, and that the bankers will use their influence to assist President Wilson in obtaining currency legislation.

The change in the attitude of the bankers developed after George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, had addressed the meeting and told of an important conference he held in New York with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, at which amendments to the currency bill desired by the bankers were discussed, and assurances given that the administration was willing to remedy any reasonable objection to the measure.

Mr. Reynolds was summoned to New York to confer with Secretary McAdoo last Wednesday to discuss the attitude of the bankers toward the proposed legislation. Mr. Reynolds outlined the bankers' principal objections to the measure.

Expected Modifications

In addressing the conference to-day, Mr. Reynolds said:

"If we act wisely, I believe we will be able to obtain material modifications in the Owen-Glass currency bill, now pending in Congress."

"We probably will not be able to get everything we want, but I believe important changes can be put through some of the members of the Judiciary Committee, and I favor co-operating with him in securing the best measure that political exigencies will permit."

"I believe we can get the number of Federal reserve banks reduced from twelve to five or six; that we can have changes made in the clause referring to the Federal reserve board which will remove it from politics, and that we can have the advisory committee of bankers clothed with the power of veto in connection with the Federal reserve banks."

Mr. Reynolds was vigorously applauded, and a moment later the attitude of the bankers toward the new currency bill apparently had changed from opposition to willingness to compromise.

T. J. Wade, of St. Louis, also urged a policy of conciliation, and endorsed everything Mr. Reynolds had said.

Other speakers urged the adoption of the same policy in discussing the measure.

James B. Forgan, of Chicago, opened the discussion by introducing a set of resolutions pointing out what he considered defects in the bill, and advising that Congress be asked not to pass any currency legislation at the present time until the currency bill under a new bill had been drafted by a committee composed of representatives of the government, the bankers and business men of all classes appointed by the National Bankers' Association.

The resolutions were read, and, after discussion, were referred to the committee on resolutions. The committee will submit its report to the conference to-morrow. The following committee on resolutions was appointed:

Representing the currency committee of the American Banking Association: Barton H. Hull, New York; James B. Forgan, Chicago; George M. Reynolds, Chicago; John Perrin, Los Angeles; Sol Wexler, New Orleans.

Representing the State banking associations: E. J. Hill, Connecticut; Nathan Adams, Texas; George A. Holderman, North Carolina; H. A. Moehlenpauk, Wisconsin; R. S. Hawes, Missouri.

Representing the clearing house associations: R. F. Maddox, Atlanta; Stoddard Jones, Los Angeles; S. D. Pitton, Hamilton, Ohio; E. F. Swinney, Kansas City; Graham G. Lacy, St. Joseph, Mo.

W. J. Fiske, of Hattiesburg, Miss., introduced a resolution suggesting an amendment authorizing banks to continue charging exchange fees on checks, which was referred.

Andrew J. Frame, of Waukegan, Wis., expressed the opinion that the new currency bill did not provide for the preservation of the gold standard, as the Treasury notes were redeemable in gold or other lawful money.

"I think we should consider the bill, by topic, or section by section, in the spirit of helpful co-operation, and see if we cannot aid the government to accomplish wise and wholesome legislation, that will place our industries and our people on a par with other great commercial nations."

This pledge of co-operation by A. Barton Hephurn, in his speech as chairman, was in evidence of the attitude of the bankers are to maintain in their conference with the pending currency measure. Mr. Hephurn gave "high praise" to the administration for its earnestness in taking up the subject. He commended many features of the bill, but did not hesitate to indicate that there were others which, in his opinion, needed revision.

Greatest Criticism.
The failure to fully develop the central bank idea, which, he said, was recognized in principle, and its consequent effect on many of the provisions of the bill, was the criticism of greatest emphasis.

In reviewing the commendable provisions of the bill, he said: "It (Continued on Second Page.)"

AFFAIRS OF THAW MIXED IN TANGLE OF TWO GOVERNORS

Both Seek to Restore Him to New York.

GLYNN PLACES JEROME ON JOB

He Is Made Deputy Attorney-General and Assigned to Task of Getting Fugitive Slayer Back Within Walls of Matteawan—Sulzer Still Holds Fast.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.
Albany, N. Y., August 22.—Out of his Canadian prison, Harry K. Thaw stretched a long hand and mixed into the tangle over the now famous question, "who is Governor of New York?" Both Glynn and Sulzer endeavored to restore Thaw to his adopted hearth, and at midnight the most effective effort toward restoration had been put forth by Glynn. With his approval, Attorney-General Carmody made W. T. Jerome a special deputy attorney-general, and sent him to Canada to do all in his power to shoo Mr. Thaw back to Matteawan.

Mr. Glynn also telegraphed to the Governor of Vermont to be sure and turn Thaw over to the New York authorities in case the disgraced Canadian deposit the fugitive on the granite soil of that Commonwealth.

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CHAUFFEUR MAY REVEAL DETAILS OF THAW'S ESCAPE

"Up Against It," He Threatens to Tell All He Knows.

ADMITS THAT HE IS 'GENTLEMAN ROGER'

Sherbrooke, Que., August 22.—"Gentleman Roger" Thompson, the New York chauffeur, held under the Dominion Immigration laws as having aided Harry K. Thaw, legally a lunatic, to cross the Canadian frontier, announced from his cell to-night that he was "up against it," and that if the Thaw family didn't come to his rescue, he would perhaps, in justice to himself, be forced to tell all he knows about Thaw's escape from Matteawan and thus complicate the proceedings under which Thaw's lawyers hope to obtain his release on a writ of habeas corpus next Wednesday.

To-night Thompson removed the smoked eyeglasses he has worn since his arrest and openly admitted that the name "Mitchell Thompson" he had given the authorities was fictitious, and that in reality he is Roger Thompson, car salesman and dare-devil chauffeur, who drove the black machine which whisked Stanford White's slayer away from Matteawan.

"Sure, I'm Roger Thompson," he said. "I need money and help now, and it is up to the Thaws. I was 'framed' in getting in this case, and they ought to stand by me. I've got a cent, and if they admitted me to bail I couldn't raise the money. Even if I could, I would be arrested if I tried the New York State line. It's rough stuff. The other four fellows mixed up in the game made their getaway. But I stuck to Thaw to the finish, and I'm the goat. That's pretty hard."

"What about the details of the escape?" he was asked.

"Don't ask me," said Thompson. "I can't talk about that now."

Thompson, in a "Gentleman Roger" refused to say whether he had ever seen him. "Oh, that man?" he said. "You know. I can't talk about him."

Counsel has been employed for Thompson by the Thaw family, and it was through their efforts that his arraignment to-day as a violator of the Immigration laws was postponed until Friday next. His lawyer is Louis St. Laurent, of Quebec. It was admitted by the chauffeur that the Thaws had retained St. Laurent, and that they expected him to "keep his trap shut."

He added grimly that he thought they ought to do more than give him a lawyer.

"All they want," he said, "is to keep my case separate from Thaw's. I wish I hadn't mixed up in it."

Quarrels With Attorneys.
Thaw had a quarrel with his attorneys to-day. They had warned him to issue no statements, but he insisted on talking about what he described as an omission on the part of the newspapers in Canada and the United States in not using the recent statement of his lawyers' quoting W. T. Jerome as saying Thaw was sane.

"This omission has outraged the British idea of fair play," said Thaw. "I am innocent. I was framed. He fidgeted as he spoke, bit his nails, and the quick, and rumbled up a pile of letters and telegrams on the pine table in his cell. The window sill stood in a bouquet of wild flowers, and an anonymous woman sympathizer. Over the pine table sprawled the remains of a meal served by a local hotel. Thaw's appetite apparently is good, for only bits of food remained. "But I (Continued on Second Page.)"

Thaw was an excited and restless prisoner when he was taken to the New York State Prison to-day that Governor LaFollette, jailer in the picturesque little county detentionary, who had steadily maintained a belief in Thaw's sanity, shook his head and remarked in French:

"He is certainly queer. He has spells that make him unlike other people."

Sends Frantic Calls.
A dozen times during the day the prisoner sent frantic calls for various newspaper men whom he has known in the past. They drove up the hill to jail in the picturesque facade which is the New York State Prison, every bit of business, and when they arrived Thaw would either send down word that he had nothing to say or see them to the door.

Thaw's hair stood on end; his clothes were disheveled, his eyes were glaring and his manner nervous. He has decided that the real story of his predicament cannot be told until Jerome's address to the jury in the 1906 trial is printed in full. When told that the story of his predicament was being put on the table with his fist, he began to swear and then begs his auditors' pardon.

He summoned his attorneys to the jail and every pretense of a deal delivered many messages to two agents who have arrived. He made voluminous notes upon his case, and attacked the real story of his predicament, whom are eminent advocates upon points of Canadian jurisprudence. As a result of Thaw's actions, one of his counsel is said to-night to be on the point of withdrawing from the case.

"I am fully conversant with every possibility of the situation," said Thaw to the correspondent. "I shall go free eventually, though it may take some time. I am confident that I will be able to defeat that I am deported into New Hampshire or Vermont, but I hope first to force the immigration and New York State authorities to prove that I am insane."

Delving Into Statutes.
Thaw's counsel are spending sixteen hours a day delving into the Canadian statutes to secure some peg upon which they might hang their contention that he must be proven insane in Canada. In the Canadian Immigration act it is declared that idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons and persons who have been insane within five years previous are subject to deportation. It is not specifically stated that persons that have been inmates of insane asylums are subject to deportation. It will be the contention of Thaw's lawyers that he is insane only in New York State, and that anywhere else in the world it must be proven that he is insane.

"If Thaw is deported to New York State the immigration act will have been stretched to impinge upon the extradition treaty," said one of Thaw's lawyers to-night. "The immigration laws were enacted for the protection of Canada—the extradition laws to protect other countries."

"The New York authorities did not come here to protect Canada, but to take Thaw back to New York State to serve a sentence imposed upon him by a Supreme Court, Justice of the State of New York."

"The attitude of the New York authorities in seeking to use the extradition treaty to aid them in deporting Thaw has turned sentiment in Canada (Continued on Second Page.)"

HE WILL HEAR THAW'S CASE



Judge Arthur Globensky, before whom hearing on Thaw's habeas corpus writ will be held.

THAW RESTLESS AND EXCITABLE THEY HAVE VOTES

Actions So Erratic That Governor of Jail Pronounces Him "Queer."

WANTS TO AID BARNUM
Exonerates Aged Matteawan Guard of Complicity in His Escape.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Sherbrooke, Que., August 22.—"Tell them to release Barnum. He is innocent of any attempt to aid me to escape. I wouldn't have harm come to that poor old fellow for anything in the world."

This was the message sent out by Harry Thaw to-day when he learned that Howard H. Barnum, guardian of the gate through which the slayer of Stanford White made his dash for liberty last Sunday morning, is in a tight position because of the charge brought against him of complicity in his escape.

"I have wired to my attorney at Newburgh, Mr. Van Amee, to defend Mr. Barnum and do everything possible for him," said Thaw. Then he added excitedly:

"He is innocent. He knew nothing of my plans. It is a criminal conspiracy to seek this to ruin his reputation."

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HUERTA WAVERS; WILSON MAY NOT READ MESSAGE

Financial Crisis Facing Administration in Mexico.

SEEKS NEW GROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS

With Funds Gone and Army Mutinous, and Foreign Pressure Brought to Bear, Government Shows Signs of Yielding to Wishes of United States.

Washington, August 22.—The Huerta administration in Mexico may reconsider its rejection of the American proposal to restore peace in Mexico and arrange a new basis for negotiations with the United States before next Tuesday. Strong intimations to that effect reached official Washington to-night, along with the information that the financial condition of the Huerta administration was such that a crisis was imminent.

Should the Huerta government decide to enter into a new basis of discussion, withdrawing its contentions as expressed in the Huerta message to the proposals communicated by Mr. Lind, President Wilson in all probability will not read his message to both houses of Congress on Tuesday, as he intended.

The President made no effort to-day to prevent the House from adjourning until Tuesday. It had been supposed that he would read the message Monday and would ask the leaders in Congress to arrange a joint session. Failure to send any word to the leaders was interpreted in official circles as meaning that the President had practically given the Huerta government until Tuesday to make up its mind finally as to what it would do.

It is positively reiterated that the United States will continue to insist upon the resignation of a Provisional President Huerta or an announcement of his intention to step down as his elimination from the presidential race in the subsequent election.

President Wilson spent the day studying the Huerta message, and White House officials announced that no copies of the document would be distributed in advance to the press, as has been the custom in the past. There also is the possibility that the President may find it expedient to postpone delivery of the document.

Reports from Mr. Lind declare that his relations with the Huerta officials are more cordial than before, and that the Huerta officials manifest a willingness to find some new ground for a settlement.

European diplomatic pressure, it is known here, is quietly at work in Mexico City in an effort to convince Huerta officials that the policy of the United States is being overplayed. The failure of the Huerta government to obtain funds in Europe through the nonrecognition of the United States is pointed to by the diplomats as likely to continue to prove largely responsible for the failure of the American proposals.

Faces Mutinous Army.
It is learned also from authoritative sources that the Huerta government is facing a mutinous army, disaffected because no pay has been forthcoming for weeks.

It was said to-night that Washington officials expected word from Huerta before Tuesday, and that unless it comes the notes will be proclaimed to the world through the President's message, showing all quarters of the American government to bring about peace, along with suggestions for a definite line of procedure by the United States in the future.

White House officials, however, were confident that the situation would unravel itself. They would not disclose upon what their optimism was based, but it is believed that reports from Mr. Lind to-day were largely responsible for the confident feeling.

Rebels Disheartened.
Mexico City, August 22.—Nine battles between Federalists and Constitutionalists are reported to have taken place during the last twenty-four hours. All the fights are recorded as Federal victories.

According to official reports, the military situation throughout the republic is greatly improved. The rebels are said to be generally disheartened and on the verge of surrender.

These official reports virtually are the only source of information on which news for local consumption is based. The other side of the story rarely reaches the capital because of interrupted communication and censorship of dispatches at points outside the capital.

In three of the fights reported, 175 rebels are said to have been killed, while the Federal loss is given at eight.

The situation about Torreón is now admitted to be slightly worse. It is understood the rebels control much of the country about that section, and that 1,900 more are marching southward to reinforce those already there.

General Purnell, however, at Cuernavaca has reported a portion of his men cut off by the rebels and in need of help. General Joaquín Maas, who is marching northward from Morelos, has been instructed to delay his movements in order to co-operate with General Peña. The government expresses confidence that Peña and Maas will be able to check the southward movement of the rebels.

Discussions Among Leaders.
Improvement of the situation in the State of Chihuahua is reported by the government. The public has been given no news from Guaymas, Sonora, for several days, except assurance that the rebels in that vicinity are defeated.

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